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and the whole tenor of the remarks on this subject leads the reader to the belief that the purchase of Alaska was wisely made by our government.

TROUT CULTURE.*—This is just the book that has been wanted by every one interested in the raising of fish by artificial propagation. It contains a statement of the experience of the most successful fish breeder in the country, presented in concise and forcible language; every word fully convincing the reader that the author is simply giving the results of his experience, with the earnest desire of furnishing others with all the information necessary for them to become as successful breeders of trout as himself. With this book in hand, and a proper location and supply of water, there is no reason why trout raising should not succeed in the hands of any careful and energetic person. In fact nothing but pure carelessness could make it fail, though, like all other stock raising operations there are many things that should be looked after before the eggs are placed in the hatching house; and as no sheep raiser would purchase five hundred sheep for his farm unless he had what he knew to be sufficient pasturage for so large a number, so no trout raiser should purchase his five hundred or more trout eggs unless he has plenty of good water. We have not space for the extended review of this little work which our interest in the subject would otherwise lead us to make, and can only say that every point is fairly and plainly presented, from the location of the pond, its best depth and shape, its bottom, its screens and water supply; to the transportation of eggs and live fish; and all the intermediate operations of procuring the eggs in different ways, the construction of the hatching house, handling the eggs and young fish; with observations on their diseases and enemies; careful statements regarding the amount of water required for each fish of different ages, etc., etc. In fact every information that long continued and successful operations enables the author to feel confident is just what beginners want, is here given. An improved spawning screen, invented by Mr. Collins (Mr. Green's partner), is described and figured. This screen or box is so designed as to secure the eggs of trout and other fishes that have been spawned in a natural way, and is a most convenient and labor saving contrivance for the trout breeder. We hope to give a communication on this subject in a future number.

There are several facts very interesting to the naturalist alluded to by Mr. Green. The average age of a trout he thinks to be about twelve or fourteen years, and that trout are in their prime during the age of from three to ten years. Mr. Green also states that trout will *not* live in water the temperature of which is above 68°, and do best at a temperature of 48°.

On the last page of the book Mr. Green calls attention to a "worm"

* *Trout Culture*. By Seth Green. 12mo pamph., pp. 92. Green and Collins, Caledonia, New York. [For sale at the Naturalists' Agency, Salem. Price \$1.00.]

which is very destructive to young trout and other fish, by catching them in webs which are spun under water.

"The web is as perfect as that of the spider, and as much mechanical ingenuity is displayed in its construction. It is made as quickly and in the same way as a spider's, by fastening the threads at different points and going back and forth until the web is finished. The threads are not strong enough to hold the young trout after the umbilical sac is absorbed, but the web will stick to the fins and get wound around the head and gills and soon kills the fish."

This "worm" is, according to an article in the June number of the "American Entomologist and Botanist," the larva of the notorious Black-fly, or at least of a species of the same genus, *Simulium*, and is figured in the "Entomologist," where also there is an important article on the transformations of this pest to fishermen, and as it now turns out to fishes also.

Messrs. Green and Collins are ready to supply persons with trout eggs at \$10 for a single thousand, or young trout at \$30 a thousand, to any extent required, from their farm at Caledonia, and as both eggs and young can be, and have been, sent in perfect safety to various parts of the country, and even to France and England, there is now no reason why every northern stream should not have its supply of "spotted beauties."

RECORD OF AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGY FOR 1869.*—After a greater delay than was anticipated this "Record" has at length appeared. The editor states in the introductory that "the number of American entomologists whose articles or notes are referred to in the "Record" is fifty-two; while three hundred and thirty-five new species of North and Central American insects have been described in American journals during the year 1869." We are glad to notice that our American entomological literature has assumed a highly practical character, and comprises much regarding the habits of insects, a never failing source of interest. The remarks by Baron Osten Sacken should be carefully read by every entomologist, especially the beginner, and are well worth the price of the whole pamphlet.

BRAZILIAN CRUSTACEA.†—In this carefully prepared essay Mr. Smith remarks that "the collection, although quite small in number of specimens and representing only the higher groups of the class, is interesting from the large proportion which it contains of species heretofore known only from the West Indies or Florida. This is, perhaps, due chiefly to the fact that most of the collections brought from Brazil have been made at Rio Janeiro, where there are no coral reefs, while Professor Hartt's collection was made principally on the rocky and reef-bearing parts of the coast." Five new species are described, and a new genus, *Xiphopenus* (*X. Hartii*). The plate is lithographed from photographs and is of unusual excellence.

* For sale by the Naturalist's Book Agency, Salem. July, 1870. 8vo, pp. 62. Price \$1.00.

† Notice of the Crustacea collected by Professor C. F. Hartt on the coast of Brazil in 1867, together with a List of the described species of Brazilian Podophthalmia. By Sidney I. Smith. (From the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. Vol. 2, 1870. 8vo, pp. 41.)